## SUSTENTION OF THE LAW

BARRETT PAVING STATUTE UPHELD BY CIRCUIT JUDGE CHASE.

Glanders Appears in Clay County and Diphtheria Is Malignant in Clinton -Smallpox Scare Subsides.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 11. - Judge Dudley H. Chase, of the Cass Circuit Court, has rendered a decision that is of interest throughout Indiana, in that it sustains the constitutionality of the Barrett street-improvement law, over which so much discussion has been indulged in of late. Last spring Sycamore street, in this city, was paved with brick, the contract being let by the City Council to the Lux & Talbott Stone Company. After the work had been completed property owners along the line of the improvement objected to the payment that the work had not been done in strict accordance with the contract. The coming by the Council, but their objections were by that body overruled and the final the quarantined district are growing resestimates of the engineer allowed. The property owners then resisted the collection of the assessments against them, and the Lux & Talbott Stone Company began suits against the individual property owners to enforce payment. The decision rendered by Judge Chase was a ruling on the series of these suits. The contention of the counsel for the defendant was that the statute of Indiana under which the assessments were made is unconstitutional for the following reasons:

First-Because it provides for the assessment being made by the front foot instead of according to benefits.

Second- That there is no tribunal wherein the property owner can be heard.

Judge Chase heard full arguments upon these questions, and reviewed the cases and the statute at length in his decision. He found on one of the horses, and it is supdecided the points in the inverse order of their statement. Taking up the statute, he pointed out that in the first instance, upon a declaratory resolution for doing the work being enacted, notice must be given to the property owners fixing a time and place when and where they may be heard as to the necessity for the improvement: then, after the work is done and the assessments made, notice must again be given, and the property owner is entitled to be heard, and the Council may alter or amend the report. as it sees fit; thus the Common Council of a city or town, the jury of the taxpayers or property owners' choosing, passes upon the uestion twice. The court here adverted to the wisdom and necessity of the selection of discreet and reliable men for councilmen, who, by the legislative act, are made the triers of these and kindred questions. Judge Chase thus held that the statute is not open to the objection that there is no opportunity for a hearing, and that if there were not some such provision, and if the contention of the defendant that the hearing must be before a formal court were the true one, it would so hamper the procedure that few, if any, improvements would be made. He next pointed out the rulings of the different courts, upon the question of the proper mode of making assessments for street improvements under different statutes; some holding to the front-foot theory, some to the theory of benefits received from the improvement; and still others to a general tax assessed upon all the property of the city or town. He analyzed all these theories, and pointed out that the front-foot theory had been accepted in Indiana without question of its constitutionality since the adoption of the Constitution of 1852, and that with reference to the particular act known as the Barrett law the taxing district is by the Legislature not limited to the front feet only, but that other property may be assessed back 150 feet, the Legislature thus vesting in the local tribunal, the Common Council, the power to determine how far back the assessment should be made, not exceeding 150 feet, precisely the same as in case of a limit for taxing to construct gravel roads, the principle as to fixing the taxing district being the same, and a matter in the exclusive domain of the Legislature. He pointed out that the Norwood vs. Baker cas:, about which was heard so much as affecting street improvements in Indiana, is not at variance with our statute and system of making improvements, and that the complaint is not open to any of the objections urged against it; and that, in any event, a circuit court should not de-

## OLD-FASHIONED WEDDING.

clare a statute duly enacted by the Legisla-

ture to be unconstitutional unless there is

no doubt about it; and that with reference

to this particular statute it appears to com-

ply with all the requirements of the Consti-

tution, as these requirements have been de-fined by the court of last resort.

Quakers Joined Under the Ancient Form in Howard County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 11 .- An old-fashioned Quaker wedding, the kind that prevailed universally among that sect a third of a century ago, was solemnized in this vicinity this week, the couple being Edwin J. Newby and Mary Cosand, elderly people who think the old way of marrying themselves without the help of a minister is good enough for them. As the custom was, they were married in meeting, the ceremony being at the Lynn meeting house, in Mr. Brown has been a reporter on local Honey Creek township, near Russiaville.

meant ejectment from the church. The ancient ceremony was simple, beautiful and impressive, though attended with preliminaries that made it distastful to the young people, who were inclined to follow the ways of the world. The first step in a Quaker wedding is for the candidates to "publish their intentions" at a previous business meeting of the society. A Friend, during the session, arises and announces the purpose of the couple, recommending that "they be left at liberty to accomplish their marriage." Other members arise and assent by such expressions as "they have my consent," or "that Friend speaks my for the judgeship here next year, it being mind," until a general favorable expression | an acknowledged fact that he would be is made. As the men met in one part of the house and women in another (the house being divided by a partition), the women deal with the bride's case and the men the groom's. The wedding, which usually took place three weeks after the couple "passed meeting," always brought out a large attendance of outsiders. At the opening of meeting the bride and groom take seats day. They are one of the two groups of on the lower bench facing the audience, occupied by the ministers and elders. Sometimes speaking and prayer preceded the ceremony, but more often the entire meeting was in slience for half an hour before the bride and groom arose and spoke the words that made them one. Taking the hand of the bride the groom says; "Friends, in the presence of the Lord and this assembly, I do take this woman (calling her by name) to be my wife, promising to be unto her a faithful and loving husband until death shall separate us." The bride repeats the same words, with the necessary change, and they sit down, husband and wife. After another period of silence, and perhaps a short prayer by one of the mempers, the elders on the high seats shake hands and meeting is out. At the close of the meeting the entire membership gather around the happy couple to shake hands and to sign the wedding certificate, which instrument often contained several hundred

The attire of the old-style Quaker is well remembered. The groom wore drab or black of the peculiar pattern of that day, and the bride had a plain but expensive and durable suit of silk, covered with a light silk shawl and stiff drab drawn bonnet, which, in shape, resembles an inverted grocer's scoop, minus the handle. Quaker weddings are now a very rare occurrence, the Discipline having been changed years ago, permitting the services of a minister in the solemnization

## ---GLANDERS IN CLAY COUNTY.

Three Cases of the Disease Noted and a Surgeon Inoculated

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BRAZIL, Ind., Nov. 11 .- Glanders has made its appearance in the central part of Clay county, and it is feared at least one man, as well as valuable stock, has been inoculated with the dread disease. Veterinarian Frank Tate has diagnosed as severe cases of glanders the illness of three mules on Sherman Mason's farm, near Clay City, and Veterinary Surgeon Kirk, of that | party at Freelandsville last night used | the Atlantic.

stock has been quarantined and notice sent to the state veterinarian.

Diphtheria Spreads at Marion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARION, Ind., Nov. 11 .- An epidemic of diphtheria is quite probable in this city. Three deaths have occurred among children from this disease in this city during the past week, and it is quite probable that the disease will spread, as several new cases are reported to the health department. The city health officer, Dr. B. C. Dale, is doing everything possible to check the disease and is being ably assisted by the medical fraternity of the city. One room at the Ma-rion High School building has been closed by the health officer because some of the pupils who have been attending during the past few days have contracted the disease, and it is expected that it will be necessary to close several other rooms within the next | Mrs. Alonzo Smyser. He was one of the few days.

Fort Wayne's Smallpox Scare.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 11.-There have been no further developments in the small-pox situation here, and the single case under treatment is advanced almost to the point of complete recovery. The docof their assessments under the law, claiming | tors disagree as to the genuineness of the disease. The fact that many had been exposed and that no other cases developed leads to the belief that Mrs. Axt was sufplaining property owners were given a hear- fering from an aggravated case of chickenpox. Physicians encourage this belief in a good many instances, and the residents of tive under the restrictions imposed.

> Diphtheria in Clinton County. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLFAX, Ind., Nov. 11 .- There are twenty-five cases of malignant diphtheria in the eastern part of this (Perry) township. To-day the secretary of the County Board | five years. demurrer to the complaint in the first of the of Health ordered a number of country schools closed indefinitely.

> BARN BURNED, LOSS \$5,000. Valuable Stock and Farm Products Destroyed by Incendiaries.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. UNION CITY, Ind., Nov. 11 .- Joel Noffsinger, residing one mile north of here, lest his large barn and contents, including three horses, two mules, about twenty hogs, thirty-five tons of hav and a large amount of farm products by fire this morning. The fire was of incendiary origin. A bridle was posed the fire was started for the purpose of robbery, but that the fire spread so rapidly as to compel the perpetrators to

abandon their object. Loss, \$5,000; partially

Origin of the Briscoe Block Fire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Nov. 11 .- It was learned to-day that the fire which destroyed the Briscoe block originated in the storage room of the Hoover Furniture Company, where an employe had piled chairs, packed in excelsior, so high that they came in contact with a lighted gas jet. The excelsior ignited at once and, with the freshly var-nished furniture, made a fire that spread very fast. The block will be rebuilt at once.

Barn and Stock Burned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LINTON, Ind., Nov. 11 .- The barn of Isaac Loader, living six miles north of here, was destroyed by fire last midnight. Six horses and a quantity of corn and hay and several farming implements were consumed. The cause is incendiary. Loss, \$1,500, with

Wabash County Accidents. Special to the Indianapolis Journal WABASH, Ind., Nov. 11 .- Two probably fatal accidents occurred within the last twenty-four hours near Mount Etna, twelve miles southeast of Wabash. The twelveyear-old son of Toban Alread, while playing ball, was accidentally struck with a bat in out regaining consciousness. The second victim was William Carroll, who was riding on a traction engine attached to a hay baler. The coupling broke and Carroll was caught between the engine and the baler and was so badly crushed that he will probably not survive the night.

May Ask for an Increase.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 11 .- President Schaffter, of the Amalgamated Association, with other national officers, arrived in Indiana to-day and they are holding a series of conferences in the gas-belt cities. They met here to-day. There are no grievances. but the workers are getting ready for an examination of the books, to adjust their sliding scale, the agreement for which provides for a reasonable increase in wages if the business of the concerns justifies it by showings of earnings.

Glass Factory Opening Delayed. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 11 .- The several thousand window-glass workers in the gas belt, who have been out of work since Decoration day, and expected to get back to their places Wednesday, were officially notified to-day by managers of the trust plants that the factories would not be started then, and there is a probability that it will be later than Dec. 1 before they

Seymour's Aged Reporter.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SEYMOUR, Ind., Nov. 11 .- Thursday Daniel Helper Brown celebrated his seventydaily papers here for the past twenty-three In early days, to marry out of meeting | years, and is at the present time engaged in that capacity on the Republican. Mr. Brown undoubtedly is the oldest newspaper reporter in the State, and probably in the United States. He is very active for a man of his age and has lost but a few days' work on account of sickness.

John T. France is Dying.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DECATUR, Ind., Nov. 11. - John France, a leading jurist of this city and county, and favorably known over the entire State, is dying at his home, in this city, of Bright's disease. He was stricken last Friday while trying an important case, in which he opposed Judge Elliott, of Indianapolis. He would have had no opposition

Quadruplets Have a Birthday.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 11 .- Roy, Lorie, Mabel and Mary, children of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Childress, were six years old Thursfour brothers and sisters in the country who have their birthdays on the same day. They were born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1893, and are to-day the oldest quadruplets in the country and probably in the world. They were the first born of the family and also

Y. P. S. C. E. Day of Prayer.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 11.-Some Endeavor convention, sent out about 1,200 requests, asking that Sunday, Nov. 26, be observed as a day of prayer for the convention. He has received enough responses to show that the observance will be quite gen-

State Law Overruled by a 'Squire

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PORTLAND, Ind., Nov. 11 .- Charles M. Brake, a local justice of the peace, thinks the law unconstitutional as regards the taxing of a fee of 50 cents by justices in the case of a final judgment. He has made this ruling in his court. Mr. Blake says that the law discriminates against justices in favor of mayors and others who try the same kind of cases.

Laundry Driver Kills Himself. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 11.-Zadoc Hamaker, a driver for a laundry, committed suicide early this morning by shooting himself. At 3 o'clock in the morning he left his bed and went to an outhouse, where he fired the fatal shot. He leaves a widow, but no

Charivari Party Used Dynamite.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 11 .- A charivari

place, who had attended the animals, has dynamite and the explosion almost tore the developed symptoms of the allment. The house down, but fortunately no one was house down, but fortunately no one was hurt. Friday Miss Alice Neidringhaus and John Koening were married and several boys concluded to charivari them, with the above result. Some of the boys are under

Sent to Prison for Shooting.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Ind., Nov. 11.-Whitney Bennett was found guilty to-day of shooting with intent to kill John Trotter, and was sentenced to from two to fourteen years in prison. The trouble arose over the alleged intimacy of Bennett and Trotter's wife. Both men live at Plainville, twelve miles north of here.

Indiana Obituary.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 11.-John C Glines, aged eighty-two years, died to-day of paralysis at the home of his daughter, oldest residents of the city. The body will be taken to Logansport Monday for inter-

Nancy L. Bolser, aged seventy-three years, died this morning. Interment will be at Arcanum, O., Monday Mrs. Jennie Dean, aged sixty-two years, died this afternoon at her home in Greensfork. Her husband and son, Frank Dean, of this city, survive. NEW ALBANY, Ind., Nov. 11 .- E. Boone

King, one of the best known men in this city, died to-night of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of three days. He was thirty-nine years old and unmarried. He had been in the quartermaster's department at Jeffersonville for the past seven years. He was a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, K. of P., and New Albany Division, Uniform Rank, K. of P.

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 11.-Irvin Tennell, leading citizen of Union township, Howard county, is dead at his late home at West Liberty, aged fifty-seven years, heart failure being the cause of his demise. He was a pioneer of this vicinity, and was prominent in the affairs of this locality for forty-COVINGTON, Ind., Nov. 11.-Joseph Hegg died at his home in this city this morning

of meningitis, after an illness of twentyfour hours. Mr. Hegg was the youngest member of the City Council, and had filled the position with honor. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., Red Men and K. of P. lodges. A widow and one child survive him.

Indiana Notes.

The Grand Hotel at Vincennes was sol at executor's sale vesterday to Perry H.

Dr. J. R. Porter, one of Lebanon's most prominent physicians, was stricken with paralysis of the heart, and is hardly expected | guese territory. Warrants have been issued under the

game law for the arrest of more than twen-

ty Terre Haute hunters who sold quail after

The seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hill, of Colorado Springs, Col., was drowned by falling in a well at Bicknell, Knox county, where the family is visiting. The Beatty-Brady Glass Company, of Dunkirk, has deeded all of its holding to Pittsburg, the consideration being \$113,000. The trial of William D. Killion for the murder of his father-in-law, Walter Buck-

THRIFT IN THE SLUMS.

What College Settlements Are Doing for the Children.

New York Evening Post. No more interesting spectacle in the slums of New York can be seen than the depositors who gather twice a week at the Penny Provident Fund Bank at the College and University Settlements. The former has only about 365 depositors, but the University Settlement, a few blocks away, has over seven hundred. The bank has a capitalization of \$125, and one day recently it paid out \$175, yet did not go under. On Tuesday and Friday afternoons hordes of little boys and girls gather round the Settlement, on Eldridge street, and sometimes it is impossible for a pedestrian to make his way through the streets upon which the bank opens. The children align themselves two deep on the sidewalk, and at times the line extends up several blocks. The banking hours are from to 5 o'clock, and frequently six hundre depositors are attended to in that period The deposits vary from 1 cent to 50 cents. Like all children coming in contact with the settlement workers, the little ones display a tidiness of person which is comforting to the residents, despite the probability that it is for that day only. But character is a matter of habit, and the children are drawn on the influence of the Settlemen regularly by the bank method. Every child lds tightly clutched in his hands his This is a pasteboard folder with the depositor's number on the outside, through which, by referring to its duplicate in a book accompanying the name, the child identifies himself by calling out his name. The old depositor can be distinguished at glance from the new one, who deposits his money with a dazed expression. Shadows of doubt play over his face as he leaves his pennies behind at the desk and carries off only the piece of pasteboard and a few additional stamps. The old depositor steps forward with an air of assurance and some-times even of patronage to the receiving

The matron stands inside the door and inspects the children as she greets them cheerfully. Her assistants marshal them to the desk, behind which sit the resident workers. There are a smile and a salute for every child and a polite return from him. Then the money is deposited or withdrawn. Stamps of denominations of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 25 and 50 cents and \$1 are before the worker and one representing the amount of the deposit is pasted in the book.

Many of the depositors draw their money when it reaches 50 cents, almost invariably to be spent for necessities. Many of the boys and girls let their savings run up to \$5, and then deposit it in a "real bank," as they call it. The most frequent deposits

are 5 and 10 cents. Statistics show that during the year Jan. 1, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1899, 3,057 books were issued. Of these, about 1,200 have already been canceled. During eleven sessions, takfound to be 542; 309 books were amounting to \$488.04, which would show on an average the number of accounts closed at each session to be twenty-eight and the average amount of each account to be \$1.58. As far as can be gathered from the quantity and denomination of the stamps supplied, the average deposit of these eleven

sessions was 9 cents. The progress being made by the Penny Provident Fund in New York city shows eloquently how the spirit of thrift is being inculcated in the children of New York's poor. During 1898 the Central Penny Provident Fund Bank, on Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, issued stamps to the amount of \$75,000. The Educational Alliance has the largest deposits of any institution in the city and the University Settlement follows a close second.

Uses of the Beautiful.

Success.

Ruskin's injunction to his servants, "Call me from my study whenever there is a him his belly full of fighting, if that's what beautiful sunset or any unusual appearance in the sky or landscape," and he asserts that his constant observation of the beautiful has had a powerful influence on his life and character.

Goethe said: "Every child should see pretty picture and hear a beautiful poem every day. There is no doubt that the deterioration in city life is due partly, at lantry least, to the fact that children grow up to manhood and womanhood without comjects of beauty. They see bricks and stones and pavements, but get very few glimpses of field, mountain, valley or stream. Nature does not speak through ren, indeed, is the life of the child who has no chance to frequently all orb into its being the loveliness of its great mother.

"Character is made up largely from what passes before the eye. grow, who would feel his soul expand. should never let a day pass without trying to see some beautiful thing. A new layer of character is formed every day, and if we see but the artificial, the sordid, the cold, calculating side of life, if we experipect the character to correspond "Wherever possible, a child should not be allowed to pass a day without a glimpse of nature. The mind feeds largely upon the material which the eyes bring it. If they bring beauty, the mind can form beautiful images and pictures. If they bring nothing but dust and reflections from brick walls, busy stores and stiffing tenements,

Kaiser Should Cheer Up.

it cannot build up a very beautiful char-

Philadelphia Record.

Kaiser Wilhelm is evidently exercised about German-American relations. Our communion with all of his race always has been-and it is sincerely to be hoped always will be-of the most pleasant kind. We have had occasional little tiffs and pouting spells over such trivial matters as beef and pork. but these have merely been like those quarrels of lovers which, as Ovid tells us, end in the establishment of still greater love. We have among us no better citizens than those of German origin. Let Kaiser Wilhelm take heart. German-American relations are in a | at Appomattox. first rate condition. May he never have more foes or evil wishers near his throne than he and his now have on this side of the Service General Hancock advised him to enter the regular army. Upon the Atlantic.

\*Excellence Bon Bons and Chocolates infallible; happily, however, there are practical tests, and occasionally the judgments of intuition are confused by circumstantial Hader's Drug Store, Wash. & Penn. Sts.

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LIKE D'ARTAGNAN OF OLD

MAJ. G. A. ARMES LOVES NOTHING BETTER THAN A FIGHT.

Millionaire Soldier of Fortune Who Longs for Stirring Adventure, and May Go to South Africa.

Washington Letter in St. Louis Post-Dis-

To be a d'Artagnan once more instead of a mere millionaire, Major George A. Armes is about to command an expedition to the

Desperate achievement in battle nourished his youth and early manhood. Official persecution almost comparable to that of Dreyfus tempered his moral fiber as fire tempers steel. The resultant combination of qualities enabled him to amass wealth as successfully as he had received and given wounds. But adventure claims him at the last. He is seamed and grizzled. He limps, He is at an age when a million dollars might well lull a man into inactivity. Still, the spirit of this modern d'Artagnan leaps within him at the distant clash of arms.

Major Armes denies that he will visit the Transvaal as a sort of nineteenth century freebooter, saying that a United States army officer who engaged in anything but a strictly commercial venture in South Africa at this time would be court-martialed. "Do you sympathize with the British im-

perial policy?" he was asked. The major smiled grimly. "Two generations back," said he, "my ancestors dissented from it forcibly. I am still an Amer-

It was gathered that the expedition is backed by New York and Western capitalists, and that the members of the party will sail thoroughly equipped for protecting themselves and for mining. The trading company which Major Armes will represent Blue and Charles W. Padgett, of Sullivan, | will provide that not the slightest violation of the neutrality laws shall take place. The expedition will probably land on Portu-

andale, Fairfax county, Virginia. At school he was known as a leader and a fighter. When Virginia seceded in 1860, Armes, who was only sixteen, announced his intention of throwing his fortunes with the Union. and set out for Washington. One afternoon, as he was standing in front of the Kirkwood House, Secretary Seward passed by the National Window Glass Company, of Armes asked to be appointed a messenger in the State Department.

"Young man, you are a stranger to me." said Seward. "Go back to Virginia and get ley, will open at Washington Tuesday morning. A long and bitter struggle is ansome sort of an indorsement; if you see anything going on let me know."

Armes returned to Fairfax Courthouse and Governor Thomas gave him a letter of recommendation. Captain Jackson added his indorsement, signing his name James W. Jackson, and then in cold letters added, "secessionist."

A ROPE AROUND HIS NECK.

Returning to Washington Armes was arrested on his way to Seward's house and taken to old Willard's Hall, where Cassius M. Clay asked him his business. Armes declined to state it. He was searched, and when a letter of recommendation was found on his person with the names of two prominent secessionists signed to it a rope was put around his neck. "Now, will you state your errand here.

young man?" asked Clay. "You may hang me or bayonet me, but I shall tell my business to Secretary Seward

He was turned over to Ward H. Lamon, marshal of the District, and taken before Seward, who read his letters and showed them afterward to President Lincoln, who laughed heartily over Jackson's signature. Seward learned from Armes that a raid was intended that night by secessionists on the Capitol. All available troops were marched at dusk to the chain bridge, the long bridge and the wharves. Armes re-

ceived his appointment. As Seward's messenger the boy was soon known to all the leading men of the day. When the Union troops moved on Alexandria he was granted three days' absence from the department to accompany them. His knowledge of the country made him extremely valuable to the expedition. At Four-mile run Colonel Wilcox placed a party of a hundred men under his guidance, their orders being to capture Captain Ball and his volunteer cavalry, of which Armes had been a member.

Wilcox sent along an additional hundred men from the First Michigan under Captain Butterworth. Under Armes's guidance they not only succeeded in taking prisoner Captain Ball, but burned a bridge and captured a supply train which was just preparing to pull out for Richmond. Within a few days Armes induced Lieutenant C. H. Tompkins (since Gen. Tompkins) to make a raid on Fairfax Courthouse under his guidance. While leading a squad of soldiers through the town at 3 o'clock in

the morning he was shot from his saddle by a bullet which pierced his right breast. When he had recovered from his wound he led a part of 350 federal soldiers twenty miles within the Confederate lines and brought them safely out, after capturing provisions and horses. As a scout young Armes accompanied Mcwhich ended in the battle of Bull Run. In the fight he was wounded in the knee. On

his recovery he requested to be allowed to accompany the army of the Potomac in the peninsular campaign. In the fight at Williamsburg he was shot through the groin. He went to Iowa to regain his shat-His restless disposition would not allow him to remain idle. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the Sixteenth Virginia Regiment of Volunteers, commanded by Colone

Close, who recommended him for a commission as second lieutenant. When he reported at Washington for examination he was singled out at a public reception by President Lincoln for especial congratulasome important messages to transmit to Grant, then at Fredericksburg Va. He intrusted the task to Lieutenant Armes and ordered him to report to Gen. Grant for duty. Armes delivered the mes-

sages to Grant, and informed him that he

desired active duty. Grant turned to Gen. Rawlings, his chief of staff. and said:

"Turn him over to Hancock. He will give he's after. WITH HANCOCK. Lieutenant Armes reported to Hancock who assigned him to his mess. Several times during the campaign Hancock complimented young Armes for signal gal-

During the course of one fearful engageing much in contact with nature and ob- | ment Lieutenant Armes was detailed to carry a dispatch from Hancock to Burnside He took the straight course which led him in front of the lines and into view of both brick walls or stone pavements; and bar- armies. His horse was shot and he was rolled under him on the ground. He extricated himself, and seized a loose horse, rode to Burnside in safety and assisted in placing the divisions on the line. For this he was promoted to a captaincy in the Second

New York Artillery. Soon after he had reported to his regiment, which was in General Miles's command, the fight at Hatener's run took place. On one side of the run, which was a deep ence nothing of beauty or joy, we must ex- | stream thirty feet in width, the Confederate forces lay shielded behind breastworks. General Miles ordered a regiment to advance on the Confederate works. The men got no further than midstream when they were shot down and drowned by the score. Another regiment was ordered forward to essay in the task. They, in turn, were driven back with fearful slaughter. General Miles called for volunteers. Capt. Armes chose from his regiment 150 men Seizing a log to help float him across the stream, he called on his men to do likewise. This they did, and those who crossed the

> led the way up the embankment a Confederate musketeer jammed the bayonet into his face. The point entered his mouth and came out through his throat. On the evening of the victory-Dec. 14 1864-General Miles issued a general order complimenting Armes, and the latter was made a brevet major at the age of twenty He recovered from his wound sufficiently to be with his command when they led the charge into Petersburg. Va., and to serve in all the battles until the surrender of Lee

Department of Missouri. experience one hundred men were sent out in pursuit of four hundred Sloux who had murdered whites and stolen cattle. The officer in charge became frightened and sent back for reinforcements. Lieutenant Armes was sent to his aid in command of a second one hundred men. He caught up to the

advance party on the North Platte river about forty miles out from Fort Sedgwick. The officer in command turned back, but Armes insubordinately pushed on with his

INDIANS SURPRISED.

Provisions grew scarce and the country was filled with hostile Indians. The expedition was reduced by two-thirds when it came upon the Indian camp. But Armes and his men swooped down, stampeding the stock through the camp. The Indians, completely taken by surprise, mostly took to flight. Their tents were burned and the soldiers recovered every head of stock. The whole West was wild with the news

of the exploit, and an order was issued complimenting Armes and describing his adventure as "perhaps the greatest cav-alry feat ever heretofore recorded." The noise of Armes's exploit had not died away before he was again in the field in the dead of a Dakota winter. In January, 1867, word was brought to Fort Sedgwick that thirty wood choppers were be-leaguered by the red men and in a fair way to be frozen, starved or massacered if help did not reach them.

Armes and his squad of forty men were from the fort. He beat off the Indians, rescued the wood choppers and returned with them to the fort. Twenty-seven of his men were so badly frozen as to be incapacitated. Armes himself was frozen to

News of this and many other dashing acts reached Grant at Washington, and the old warrior, who had sent the stripling to Hancock to "give him his bellyful of fighting," determined that such gallantry should not go unrewarded. He ordered that Armes be given a commission as captain and, that he might take precedence over some hundreds of officers, General Grant ordered it dated back from May, 1867, to July, 1866. Armes was assigned to the Tenth Cavalry, then stationed at Fort Hays, out on the Kansas border. At that time he was but twenty-two years of age, and was the youngest captain of cavalry ever in the regular service. It fell to his lot to experience a pitched battle with Indians. A bullet crashed through his hip. "Lift me to my horse and strap me t

him," he commanded. This was done, and the captain continued to command his little force, heedless of bullets and arrows. Within a few days of this fight Armes received a letter of praise for his bravery from General Hancock, who was then it command of the Department of the Mis souri. At the same time he was recom mended for the rank of brevet lieutenan colonel. This recommendation was approved by General Sherman, then in command of the military division of Missouri, and was passed on favorably by General Grant. Armes's health had been shattered, and it was not until the fall of 1868 that he again saw active service, when he took the field under General Penrose. This time the Indians of southern Colorado and New Mexico had gone on the warpath. Ten months of Indian fighting in the country where Gen-

date rounded out the exciting pages of his martial career. In 1869 Armes caused the arrest of two majors of his command, whom he charged selling army mules for their own profit. The prisoners had influential friends, and Armes was made to suffer for his firm-

Since that time he has been at bitter warfare with the authorities in Washington There have been charges and countercharges, arrests and vindications. With a soldier's truculent disposition Armes has not sought to concillate his enemies. He distinguished himself shortly after the inauguration of President Harrison by breaking the nose of Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, who had first made him member of his staff as marshal of the parade, and then, to oblige the soldier's enemies, had changed his mind about it. On another occasion he was arrested by the order of General Schofield, who was afterward reprimanded for his action by

the Supreme Court of the District of Co-Meanwhile, the sword of d'Artagnan was sheathed, and Armes devoted himself to real-estate affairs in Washington, with so much success that his fortune is now estimated at \$1,000,000. But wealth weighs lightly with the old warrior, compared to adventure, which he is now to seek in South

ORIGIN OF THE STOGY CIGAR. First Made in the Early Days in the Conestoga Country.

Boston Journal. You may spell it stogy or "stogie." In the latter case you follow the example of John Farmer, who is so often wrong in his "Dictionary of Americanisms." Mr. Farmer, finding and quoting a sentence with the word in the plural, chose his singular form in defiance of the advice of other dictionary makers. You may be brave enough to smoke stogies; you surely have smelled them, and you know that there has of late been newspaper controversy over the respective merits of the Wheeling and Pittsburg brands. We therefore publish with pleasure an exhaustive essay by our valued correspondent,

At home they call it rat tail. Its birthplace is the Conestoga country, about Lancaster. Pa., once famous as the chief highway from tidewater to the Ohio country. For many years, it will be remembered Lancaster was the greatest town of the interior away from salt water and navigation. The country about Lancaster and the Conestoga, highly productive, used to carry its flour, iron and provisions to Philadelphia in huge wagons, drawn by four or six or eight powerful horses, and when poor Braddock started on his expedition to the Ohio Franklin, the illustrious, supplied him with 150 of these noble outfits. The armies of the revolution used chiefly where familiar. When the famous turnpike from Philadelphia to Lancaster was built more than a century ago it was to crowded the still more famous Cumberland road, built by Uncle Sam to Wheeling

across the State of Ohio and through Indiana and Illinois. The Conestoga teamsters liked their tobacco and preferred the native weed. Some genius along the road invented the rough cigar, made of Pennsylvania or similar tobacco, and well adapted in price and vigor to the sturdy wagoners. They liked it. the demand increased and only Edward Atkinson can compute how many millions were produced in the Conestoga country. Wheeling, Pittsburg and along the old pikes. Like the big wagons the very vigorous cigar made after the pattern of a rat tail. came to be known as the Conestoga, soon abbreviated into the more familiar stogy. Conestoga wagons preceded the revolution, but the brave stogy came with the more enlightened nineteenth century and should have Mr. Atkinson's attention. He can compute the horse power represented by this stunning smoke, the clouds it has produced and how the stogy compares with the Oceanic or the Great Eastern. Pennsylvania has ever been a champion of home products and the stogy is such. Nor is it in need of tariff protection, perhaps, since no tobacco will do for the stogy but the vigorous growth of Allegheny mountain farms. Porto Rico and Manila can do much. but they cannot hope to match the power, the odor, the all-pervading energy of the true Pennsylvania stogy. It proves that we are the strongest Nation on earth, and really no army or navy is invincible save that which smokes stogies. It is all owing to stogies, perhaps, that Pennsylvania is so strong and its pig iron so potent, and every poet in Wheeling or Pittsburg will readily see the idyllic resemblance between stogies and the tallest chimney.

The Matter of Taste. London Saturday Review.

There are indeed pessimists who urge that the whole question of refined taste is a great illusion: "Nothing is good or bad, but thinking makes it so," and "why think?" they say. Distinctions of taste are truly a morbid affectation of the jaded; the story of the Emperor's new clothes should convince us of our folly. It is only a trick of our imagination, they argue, that causes us to differentiate between styles and to detect a difference in various brands of cigars, or to imagine that the wine of one year is superior to that of another. "For," they conclude triumphantly, "if you smoke in the dark you are altogether unconscious of the fact; and in the dark the oldest port wine will be indistinguishable from the most modern sherry, even to an experienced wine-taster. True; but to smoke a clgar in the dark is the same thing is to listen to music in a stream alive followed him up the bank and vacuum. Our five senses work together in captured the Confederate works. As Armes the apprehension and appreciation of phenomena, and willfully to incapacitate any one of them is like marching to battle with one's hands tied behind one's back. There is no doubt a vast amount of humbug in all connoisseurship; from the expertise on the origin of seed-peas up to the cultivation of that school of critics who deny that any Italian painter painted any of the pictures attributed to him. Botticelli's masterpleces they tell us, were painted by a friend of his: if this was the case, that friend is Botticelli. Even experts in handwriting, as the Dreyfus affair has shown us, are not always

ger, Griffin, Mott, Miles and Tompkins he evidence. But even if taste is an illusion, it was appointed second lieutenant in the is a pleasing one; that is to say, those who Second United States Cavalry, then in the are favored with it in a reasonable degree are happier than those who are without it: On one occasion during Armes's Western | for we shall always derive considerable satisfaction in thinking that Mozart's melodies are lovelier than those of Mascagni; the pictures of Whistler better painted than those of Bouguereau; the books of Tourgeneff and Flaubert and Miss Austen better books than those of Georges Ohnet, Paul Bourget and Marie Corelli; even though we may be mis-taken, though in reality Flaubert be a fraud and Miss Corelli an artist.

DIAMONDS IN THE MAILS.

Large Quantities of Gold Handled by the New York Postoffice.

It is not generally known to what extent the mails are, used in the importation of diamonds. On a recent steamer day at the New York postoffice over \$100,000 worth of rough diamonds for local importers were received from London. Up to the 1st of September the importations through the mails exceeded \$500,000 per month this year. The actual figures for the first eight months of this year are \$4.192,031.86. The importations through the New York postoffice last year amounted to \$4,747,460.

The diamonds that come through the mails are rough diamonds, and practically all the rough diamonds that are imported come through the mails. All of the large caught by a blizzard about forty miles out | importers who cut diamonds in this city use the mails exclusively as their carrying medium. The head of the largest diamond importing firm in this country said recently: "We use the mails for importing our diamonds because it is the cheapest and safest way to bring them over. The postage on them amounts to only about one-twentieth of what it would cost us to bring them over in any other way. The safest way to import diamonds also is through the mails. In the last half dozen years we have imported some hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds through the mails, and have never lost a diamond."

The diamonds come usually in small packages, about six inches long by two inches wide by an inch and a half thick. They are packed in strong boxes and securely sealed. A package of diamonds usually bears half a dozen huge sealing wax seals. The clerks at the general postoffice are able to tell them at a glance. The packages are generally registered, though sometimes they are not, so great is the confidence of the importers in the safety of the mails. The registered packages go direct to the registry department of the postoffice from the foreign room. The person or persons to whom the packages are addressed are notified of their receipt and call at the postoffice. A clerk is then sent with them, bearing the packages unopened, to the appraiser's office, where they are examined. There is no duty on uncut diamonds, but they must be ex-

eral Miles gained so much renown at a later Packages containing diamonds are usually so marked. The postoffice authorities are always informed by importers expecting consignments of diamonds through the mails, and the clerks watch for them. The packages are never opened at the post-office, as are all other packages in the for-

It is only since 1892 that diamonds have been imported through the mails, at least to any extent. Before that time the diamond-cutting industry in this country had not started and there were no imports of rough diamonds to speak of. It was not until the Dingley law went into operation, placing rough diamonds on the free list that they were imported so largely, and that the mails were used for their importation. Since August, 1897, the receipts of diamonds through the postoffice have constantly increased. The heaviest month was October of last year, when diamonds to the value of \$835,914.21 came through the malis. The importations through the mails last month amounted to \$532,319.16. Diamonds are not the only precious ar-ticles sent through the malls. Vast quantities of gold pass through the New York

postoffice. The postoffice authorities are naturally reticent about it, for publicity adds to the risk, but the fact is that millions of dollars in gold coin and bullion are shipped through the mails by banks and individuals every year. In two days this year \$3,175,000 in gold coin came through the New York postoffice for local banks. Most of the gold comes to New York from the West. Gold is sent through the mail in strong canvas bags, such as are used in the treasury and bank vaults, securely fastened and sealed. The bags contain from \$1,000 to \$10,000 each in \$5, \$10 and \$20 pieces. The bags are registered and the amount of gold contained in each package is marked on the registry receipt. Unless the bags have been broken open in transit, or their contents appear to have been tampered with, they are checked off when received at the postoffice without their contents being counted. But once in a while a mail bag comes into the postoffice with loose coins rattling in it that have escaped from one of the money bags. In that case the gold is counted to make sure that none of it is missing. The treasure comes in with the ordinary

mail matter, and is dumped unceremonious y into the mail wagons at the railway stations. No outsider would suspect anything extraordinary in the character of the mail. But, even if he did know the contents of the bags, he would have a hard time in getting away with any of them, for the wagons have armed guards in plain clothes When the mail containing the gold bags arrives at the postoffice the mail pouches containing the registered matter are carried directly to the registry department.
The banks to which the gold is consigned each has a confidential clerk at the post-

office ready to receive it and carry it to their vaults. These clerks are also accom-panied by armed guards. The bank clerks are usually known personally to the superintendent of the registry department, yet they must present their credentials on each visit, with duplicate of invoice. The mail is piled on a long table, around which the postoffice and bank clerks gather. The bags containing the gold are separated from the rest and the names of the banks to which the gold bags are addressed are called off The respective bank clerks respond, and each bag is checked off as it is handed over to them. Here the responsibility of the postoffice ends and that of the banks begins. The bags are carried to the Mail-street end of the postoffice building. If the consignment to any one bank is large, it has a wagon in waiting there, into which the gold is loaded and carried to the bank. So times it is carried in cabs and sometimes in boxes by bank messengers

Almost every bank in New York receives gold in this way. Most of it comes from the West; some of it comes from South America and some from Europe. amount of mail shipments of gold is constantly increasing. In 1897 \$16,000,000 in gold came through the New York postoffice. Last year the amount was \$42,000,000, and this year the figures will be much larger. The reason for shipping gold through the mails is the same as for transferring diamonds in this manner, namely-cheapness and safety.

Some Misused Words. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The word "immense" is often misused. It is wrong to say, "I saw an immense stone; it was twenty-six feet long and sixteen feet high." Anything that can be measured should not be spoken of as immense, because that word means immeasurable, Pope uses the word correctly in the line, "Immense the power," and Milton when he says, "O, Goodness infinite! Goodness immense!" The phrase so often heard. "I enjoyed myself immensely" is not one to be commended, but it is better than. enjoyed myself hugely," for huge is a word which applies better to material bulk than to quality or sensation. "Name" is sometimes improperly used for "mention." "I never named the matter to any one," should be "I never mentioned the

matter to any one.

clude another, to get the start of, to enjoy or suffer or possess in expectation. It is misused in such sentences as, "Her death is hourly anticipated." "By this means it is anticipated that the time from Europe will be lessened two days." FOR THE BEST

"Anticipate" should not be made to do

duty for "expect." Anticipate is derived

from two Latin words meaning before and

to take beforehand, to go before so as pre-

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